

Aide Says Dodd Talked With Adenauer for Klein

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WASHINGTON, June 24—Senator Thomas J. Dodd interceded with former Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany on behalf of Julius Klein, a Chicago public relations man, the Senate Ethics Committee was told today.

The testimony came from David Martin, a special assistant to the Connecticut Democrat, who accompanied the Senator on a trip to Germany in 1964. Mr. Martin told the committee, which is investigating misconduct charges against the Senator, that Mr. Dodd had spent "two minutes at the most" of a conversation with Dr. Adenauer defending Mr. Klein.

Mr. Martin's testimony was the first from a witness summoned by the Senator that linked his West German visit with Mr. Klein's pleas for help to keep West German public relations accounts.

Mr. Martin and several other witnesses today supported Mr. Dodd's denial, made over the last few months, that he made the trip on Mr. Klein's behalf.

The development came at the end of the second day in which the committee's plan to conduct open hearings on the charges against Senator Dodd with "quasi-judicial decorum" was disrupted.

The disruption today was caused by angry remarks by Senator Dodd's 27-year-old son Jeremy, now a staff assistant in his father's office, to a committee witness, Michael V. O'Hare. Mr. O'Hare called the remarks a "threat." Both the Senator and his son later issued a mimeographed apology.

The first public hint of the threat came as the committee recessed for lunch. The committee chairman, John Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi and a former judge, said he was "compelled" to make a statement that committee witnesses were "wards of the Senate and under the protection of the Senate."

"The committee," he said, "just cannot stand by now and see any of these witnesses threatened, coerced or intimidated." To interfere with the process of the committee, he said, is "an assault of organized society" because "we could not have hearings if the witnesses were not free to testify."

The chairman did not identify the parties in the incident, but

he read aloud portions of Title 18, Section 1505 of the United States Code. It provides for a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for 5 years, or both, for any person convicted of intimidating witnesses before Congressional committees.

Reached by newsmen during the luncheon recess, Mr. O'Hare, 30 years old, who was formerly on the Senator's staff, said he had reported to the committee this morning the following exchange with Jeremy Dodd:

"I was in the coffee shop in the Old Senate Office Building about 9 o'clock this morning. On my way out, Jeremy Dodd was sitting at the table right next to the door. As I passed by, he jumped up and said, 'wait a minute, Mike.'

"He poked his finger into my chest and said, 'I just want to tell you one thing. When this thing is all over, I'm going to follow you to your grave.'

"I didn't know what to say, so I said, 'That's O.K. with me. Afterwards I thought of a thousand things I should have said. What I wanted to say was 'don't pursue me too closely or you might precede me.'"

Complains to F.B.I.

Mr. O'Hare also told newsmen that he had complained earlier to the Federal Bureau of Investigation about a phone call from a member of Senator Dodd's personal legal staff. He described the call as "an attempt at intimidation."

Mr. O'Hare said — and the committee confirmed — that he had immediately reported today's conversation with Jeremy Dodd to Benjamin R. Fern, the committee's chief counsel. The committee delayed its morning session for 15 minutes while its six members held a closed conference on Mr. O'Hare's report.

John F. Sonnett, chief counsel of Senator Dodd's four-man team of attorneys, described the incident as "trivial." He said some current and former members of the Senator's staff "just don't get along together."

But as the afternoon session began, the Senator issued a news release saying:

"My son, Jeremy, has been upset over the disloyalty which O'Hare has demonstrated toward me and my family. This morning, O'Hare, the displeasure he feels for O'Hare caused him to spon-

disappointment at O'Hare's behavior.

"Jeremy has expressed regret for losing his temper in this way and I express my regret, also."

Mr. Sonnett declined to comment on Mr. O'Hare's complaint to the F.B.I. except to say that "it is all twisted."

Yesterday's hearings were marked by charges by Mr. Dodd, who leaped from his chair a number of times, that he was being treated unfairly.

Today's threat had an effect during Mr. O'Hare's concluding testimony this morning. Chairman Stennis overruled a demand by Mr. Sonnett that Mr. O'Hare be "ordered to answer" a question asking him to name "anyone else" beyond the four persons already identified as having secretly taken from Mr. Dodd's office the documents that are now the core of the case against the Senator.

The ruling, Senator Stennis said, was particularly valid "in view of the facts that I brought to your attention this morning." Committee aides said this was a reference to Mr. Stennis's report to Mr. Sonnett before the morning session began about the younger Dodd's threat.

Excused Second Time

Mr. O'Hare also was excused from responding to Mr. Sonnett's demand that he name his current employer. "I would like to protect my job as far as I can," Mr. O'Hare told Senator Stennis.

Today was Senator Dodd's first opportunity in the three days of open hearings to present rebuttal witnesses. Their testimony largely supported the Senator's contention that the trip to Germany on April 6 to 12, 1964, was a long-planned visit on official business of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Witnesses hostile to the Senator have charged that the trip was "a cover-up" for a favor by Senator Dodd to Mr. Klein, who faced the loss of a \$150,000-a-year contract with the Society for German-American Cooperation of Wiesbaden. The society is made up of a group of West German bankers and industrialists, supported by subsidies from the Bonn Government.

Fulbright Mentioned

Under cross-examination by the committee counsel, Mr. Martin testified that Mr. Klein's name had come up in the Adenauer conversation "in the course of a rather extensive conversation about Senator [J. W.] Fulbright and some of the investigation of the Foreign Relations Committee."

Previous testimony has shown that the Foreign Relations Committee's 1963 investigation of foreign lobbyists, at which Mr. Klein was an important witness, was the principal cause of Mr. Klein's loss of many of his German clients.

Mr. Martin quoted the Senator as telling Dr. Adenauer:

"Senator Dodd said he felt this investigation had been misunderstood in Germany, that Mr. Klein was not on trial, that he was not guilty of anything or any impropriety and was generally well thought of on both sides of the aisle in the Senate."

"And I recall that Chancellor Adenauer quipped, 'not by Senator Fulbright,'" Mr. Martin added.

He said "I would be amazed if this conversation took as much as two minutes, at the most."

Mr. Martin said the Senator's defense of Mr. Klein was not mentioned in a detailed diary of the trip that he kept for Mr. Dodd "because I regarded it as totally insignificant."

Mr. Martin insisted that "the basic purpose" of Senator Dodd's trip was to interview B. N. Stashynsky, whom he identified as a member of a "Soviet assassination ring." Stashynsky has been in a West German prison since 1961, serving a sentence for the murder of an exiled Ukrainian nationalist leader in Germany.

This was also the testimony of Lev. F. Dobriansky, a professor of economics at Georgetown University and president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee, an exile group in this country. Mr. Dobriansky testified today that he was one of those who had long urged Senator Dodd to make the German trip.

Asked by Mr. Fern to review his diary and calculate the number of hours spent on the "Stashynsky matter," Mr. Martin agreed with Mr. Fern that Mr. Dodd had devoted a total of six and three-quarter hours to it on his six-day trip.

At one point Mr. Martin was being questioned by Senator Wallace F. Bennett, the Republican cochairman of the committee, about the German trip and what it had produced for the Internal Security Subcommittee. He asked Mr. Martin whether Mr. Klein's name had come up during a conversation with Dr. Ludger Westrick.

Dr. Westrick had succeeded Dr. Hans Globke as State Secretary and was thus in a key position to determine whether Mr. Klein's contract with the Society for German-American Cooperation was extended.

Mr. Martin said Mr. Klein had not been mentioned.

"Are you prepared to tell us that you went to a gentleman who was important in an organization with a \$150,000 fee hanging in the balance and you did not once mention Julius Klein?" Mr. Bennett asked.

"Not to the best of my recollection," Mr. Martin replied.

Exhibits introduced today brought out, however, that Mr. Klein was under the impression that Mr. Dodd had mentioned him favorably to Dr. Westrick.

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